THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

LIB OF BOM BRA OF ROYAL ASIA

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.

THE MOST gigantic explosion which has ever taken place will shortly be witnessed in America in the blowing up of Flood Rock, preparations for which have been in progress for the past ten years. The last explosion of this kind took place in 1875, when the obstructing rocks at Hell Gate were successfully mined and destroyed. On that occasion many nervous persons fled from New York, under the impression that the city was doomed to destruction. And the explosives weighed about 50,000lbs. About five times that quantity will be used for the destruction of Flood Rock, which was to take place some time in October. The rock has been excavated at a depth of about sixty feet below water level, so as to form a huge chamber ten feet high, supported at frequent intervals by massive pillars of rock. The area so covered measures nine acres. The works will be flooded shortly before the explosion takes place, and the *debris* will be removed by dredging.

MR. THOMAS EVANS, of Monghyr, who has laboured now for over 30 years in India, is compelled from the consequences of a sun-stroke to give up his work in the plains of India, as he is not any further able to stand the heat without serious risk of life. But we are glad to know the south is still to have his services, as Mr. Evans is to join the Baptist Mission in Ootacamund. Mr. Evans has rendered good service in the cause of *abkari* reform in Bengal, and the cause of temperance reform in South India will gain by his transfer to Ootacamund.

FORTUNATELY for him Mr. Grant Duff is not a sensitive man, otherwise the remarks and criticisms of the Madras press would seriously ruffle his susceptibilities. He has no sooner returned from his pleasant little trip to the abode of snows, than the *Madras Times* wants to know who is to pay the cost of his holiday.

MR. STEAD submitted a very strongly argued memo (he was not allowed to read it) before the committing magistrate at his late trial, which has been published at full length, in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. One point which he made out was that no action would have been taken against him if he had abducted the girl, Eliza Armstrong, for bad purposes, instead of good. To this charge there is absolutely no reply to be made. With London, full of vice and crime, not *one* prosecution is instituted against the actual criminals who are well-known to the police, while a few of the best men in London are pursued without mercy, because they tried to expose crime in an *illegal* way. And yet all illegal ways are reprehensible.

IN SPITE of the imminency of war, Theebaw can still raise money from the native traders of Rangoon. A Surati merchant is said to have lent him half-a-lakh only last week, and other considerable sums are believed to have found their way up to Mandalay through the same channels quite recently. That shows that Thebaw, after all, is not so black as he is painted by interested by Rangoon Merchants. Give a bad name to a dog &c. &c.

MAJOR KITCHENER'S report states that Khartoum was not surrendered by treachery, but fell from starvation and a sudden assault. The publication of the report is regarded as an effective elective tactic.

THE SULTAN of Turkey is rapidly assembling three armies of a hundred and fifty thousand men to watch Bulgaria, Greece, and Servia.

BABU T. N. MUKHERJI, the officer in charge of the Exhibition Branch of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, has gone to Bombay on special duty, to obtain life-size models of the Marathas, Gujrattis, Kolis, Wartis, Thakurs, and Kathkaris, for the Ethnological section of the Imperial Court at the Indo-Colonial Exhibition, London.

THE NEW and cheaper edition of the "Life" of George Eliot will contain a number of new letters, which Mr. Cross has obtained since the first publication of the work.

Maharajah Duleep Singh cannot get a purchaser for his Elveden estate in Suffolk. He has 13,000 acres in hand, out of 17,000, and the speculation of farming a portion of the land himself has proved so disastrous that two of his largest farms have just been given up. The estate, however, still affords splendid shooting, for, in fifteen days last month, three guns bagged 6,516 partridges. The Maharaja has had enough of "splendid shooting," and it affords all sections of His Highness's countymen, great pleasure to notice that there is to be an end of all this.

TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING is not likely to prove very gratifying reading to those who make it a rule of seeing nothing good in "natives." A lecture was delivered in connection with the Balloon Society by Mr. S. A. Jackson, late of the Indian Merchant Service, on "A Native Indian Naval Reserve." The lecturer believed the natives would fight for the rule of England, which had always been mild, and he did not think that they were anxious to change the English flag for that of Russia. The lecturer, after describing the state of the Indian forces, dilated upon the characteristics of the lascars, and their adaptability to be turned into good sailors, and went on to say that, considering the lack of seamen for our navy, it was desirable to train lascars as seamen, gunners, and mariners, allowing them to become naval reserves, with the ultimate object of future employment on board our men-of-war should war break out and fast armed cruisers be required to protect our trade in Eastern waters. Lascars were preferred by the Peninsular and Oriental and other steamship companies for their docility, temperance, and obedience. It was moved by captain Lemon and seconded by Mr. May—"That in the opinion of this meeting a native naval reserve is of the first importance for the protection of our Indian Empire, as in case of naval warfare, the resources of this country would be taxed to protect even our own coasts." The opponents of the native volunteer movement may well ponder over these remarks.

NOT LONG ago the chief engineer of a Rangoon steamer ordered one hundred and fifty fire-bars from a native firm, supplying them with a wooden model to indicate the size and shape required. In due time were returned one hundred and fifty fire-bars perfectly made, exact to size and shape, but of the same material as the model. The intelligent firm were part owners of the steamer.

THE FOLLOWING extraordinary case of longevity is reported from Madrid:—In the register of deaths of the parish of San Lorenzo, Seville, there is an entry under date of the 1st of November, 1788, of the burial in the crypt of the church of Don Juan Manuel Bustamantey Calderon, vicar and chaplain of the church, who died at the age of 130 years. He was married five times and had 51 children before he became a priest. He was noted for his piety and benevolence, and at the time of his death was engaged in writing a religious work. He was 99 years old when he was ordained priest.

A CURIOUS discovery was made recently when a lightning rod, which had been in a place fifteen years embeded in soft clay, was removed; there was found attached to it a solid lump of iron ore weighing ninety-six pounds supposed to have been produced by the conversion of the clay by the action of electricity. So says a contemporary, and we are called upon to believe that clay becomes iron. The alchemists made our grand-fathers believe that bases metals become gold.

ROBINSON CRUSOE will soon be commemorated by a fine bronze statue at his prototype's birthplace, the fishing village of Largo in Fife. This village was the early home of Alexander Selkirk, who returned there from Juan Fernandez, bringing the relics of his solitary stay on the desolate island. His house, "Crusoe's Cottage," is now shown in the square near the sea, and some time ago still contained Selkirk's gun and sea-chest.

FEMALE tram conductors are common objects in the towns of Chili. During the war with Peru, when most of the able.bodied men were drafted into the army, women were employed in this capacity, and proved themselves so successful that they have continued in the employment. They are usually girls from twenty to twenty-five. Consequently it is not surprising, the Chicago *Inter Ocean* inform us, that street-car riding has become a popular amusement with young men about town.

CAPITAL iron and the largest sulphur deposits in the world are said to exist in the vicinity of Merv.

THE FAMOUS violoncello by Stradivarius, which belonged to the two Servais, father and son, the violoncellists, is offered for sale in Brussels. It is reported that the highest bid, 60,000fr., has been made by Herr von Mendelssohn, of Berlin, but that Mdme. Servais has fixed the price at 100,000fr.

A CIVIL SURGEON in the Madras Presidency having refused to attend an Executive Engineer at his own house, unless the latter could state that he was too ill to leave his house, and having insisted that the Engineer must either call at the Hospital or at the Surgeon's residence, a rule has now been published that Gazetted and civil officers of Government and those drawing Rs. 250 and upwards per mensem, are in all circumstances entitled to gratuitous medical attendance for themselves at their own residences.

THE USE of kerosine oil in the boilers of locomotives has proved a success on the Madras and South Indian Railways, in preventing incrustation arising from the use of bad or hard water in generating steam. The report does not say that it has also stopped jolting collisions.

ON THE return of Mr. Elliott, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, from furlough in February next, it is probable Mr. Ward, instead of going back to his substantive appointment as Commissioner of the Assam Valley, will be appointed one of the Judges of the High Court, Calcutta.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

A FRENCH priest in Cochin China declares that absinthe is an infallible remedy for cholera. A small dose of absinthe, taken in a glass of claret, will, he says, restore circulation and warmth. With some patients the cure is as rapid as the attack; with others it is only accmplished after twenty-four hours. A ganja smoker once told as that a pull at the ganja chillum was equally efficacious in arresting the desease.

THERE is said to be a good deal of dengue fever just now in Lucknow and Mirat.

THE RANGOON correspondent of the Allahabad paper says that the Government of India is indebted for the completeness of its information to the exertions of Mr. Andreino, the Italian Consul at Mandalay. Served well by palace spies, whom he had to reward liberally, not a discussion took place in the palace between the Burmese Ministers and M. Haas, of which a complete report was not furnished. A gentleman of the position of a consul turned spy.

MILITARY experts are said to fix three months as the probable time that will be required to bring the expedition against Mandalay to a successful conclusion. It is, all will be inclined to think, the easiness of the game that has made us display so great promptitude and vigour. If there were serious difficulties in the way, we might have been induced to think twice before taking action. Pace Russia in Central Asia.

THE MAHARAJAH of Cashmere has abolished all duties on Exports. The young Maharaja is, of course, to be congratulated on the speedy introduction of these reforms. Will our Government follow the example anent rice?

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has been elected a member of the new Council in the Conservatitive National Union.

IT MAY not be generally known, says a contemporary, that Sir Boyle Roche is editing the Allahabad paper. Discussing the "Burmese drama" the old offender is as lively as ever. He would dwell fondly on the first act "before we lose sight of the past in the smoke of the future."

THE INCOME of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals and Nadiya Rivers, for 1884-5, was a net sum of Rs. 3,82,018. This was an increase of Rs. 1,13,279 over the previous year.

MR. DIGBY has just published a pamphlet entitled "India's Interest in the British Ballot Box," in which he endeavours to show, that the interests of India demand a Radical Majority at the coming elections. The worst fate that can befall India is its being made the uncertain game of British party politics and we have always said so. What India wants is an honest and honourable majority and she cares not whether it be Radical, Liberal or Conservative.

A NEW GAME is just coming into fashion. It is called Ladie's Cricket or Victoria, and is an adaptation of the game of cricket for ladies to play on the lawn. The game is like ordinary cricket, but the materials are lighter.

DR. LEITNER has resigned the Registrarship of the Punjab University. The learned doctor expects, we suppose, to be more usefully employed in England than in India, in connection with his great educational scheme. Is there a professorship in the back ground?

AN IMPORTANT secret Memorial has been presented to the Emperor of China by the late Viceroy T'so, strongly urging the immediate construction of Railways throughout the Empire of China. It is somewhat late in the that day the Celestial Empire begins to perceive the immense importance of Railways. But it was not quite an easy matter to overcome the conservative spirit of thousands of years.

THE MARQUIS of Ripon is to give the introductory address to the usual winter course of lectures of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, the subject being "Some aspects of the India of to-day." The lecture will be looked forward to with great interest, both in India and in England.

THE PRINCE of Wales, notwithstanding that he is supposed to maintain his *incognito*, is being enthusiastically recieved at Vienna by the Hungarian aristocracy, many of whom have left their names at Count Karolyi's palace.

THURSDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

THE *Novoe Vremya* has published a telegram from Askabad, reporting the occupation of Herat by a large British force including twelve sepoy battalions, four siege guns, all just arrived from India. It is believed that the news was manufactured at St. Petersburg to revive the war feeling against England. We are not likely to see an end of by-no-means-clever tricks like this, when the difficulties of the Eastern question will be gradually thickening.

THE HON'BLE Justice R. H. Phiney, of the Bombay High Court has been permitted to resign the Civil Service from the 16th instant. His Lordship's retirement from the Bench does not seem to be particularly regretted in Bombay. Nor are we surprised at this. Justice Phiney's revolutionary, not to say illegal, judgment in the late marriage annulment case, on the ground of want of timely consumation, is not likely to recommend him very favourably to those who care for the stability of their social customs. We do not know what efforts are being made to get the mischievous judgment reversed. But the Hindoos of Bombay should certainly not sleep over the matter.

ACCORDING TO General Wilkinson's Report, although the last year's Soldier's Exhibition was otherwise a great success, and the exhibits met with a ready sale, the expenses of the enterprise were heavy, and the result is a deficit of Rs 2,924.

GENERAL CUNNINGHAM is staying at Delhi and intends to make an antiquarian tour in Oudh in the cold weather.

THE CONVOCATION of the Punjab University will take place on the 2nd December next.

A WRITER calls attention to the following curious coincidences. He says :—"Under Queen Elizabeth, it will be remembered, a Cecil was in effect Prime Minister, and did his country great service. Under Queen Anne a Churchill earned for England glory at home and abroad. But now under a third Queen, Queen Victoria, we find that that a Cecil and a Churchill have united in placing their abilities at their Sovereign's feet."

WE HAVE received the first number of a new Hindusthani journal of the name of *Hindusthan* published at Kalakankar. We welcome our contemporary as a fresh accession and source of strength to the vernacular Mofussil Press, whose usefulness and importance it is impossible to overestimate.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have decided that the Nawab consort of Bhopal be excluded from interference with State affairs, and deprived of his title; the Begum is required to appoint a responsible Minister, who must be approved by the Government of India.

THE SOCIALISTS are nothing if not logical. Lately they held a demonstration in Philadelphia, and carried a banner with the legend, "Our children cry for bread." During the day they consumed 300 kegs of beer!

THE ADVOCATES of total abstinence are not likely to relish the following remarks of the *Lancet*, which, in an article on tobacco smoking, points out that tobacco, if moderately and wisely employed, is a valuable sedative to the nerves, and has a specially soothing influence in the majority of instances. It is unquestionably in some way a special sedative to the heart's action. It is stated that a considerable proportion of the boys medically examined for the United States Navy are rejected on the score of "weakness of the heart," and that this weakness is attributed to the habit of smoking cigarettes.

DURING the month of October 1885, forty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-nine persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 36,455 males and 7,69 females and of Europeans 419 males and 106 females. Two special days are reserved for the 525 Europeans every week, besides the privilege they have of visiting on the ordinary public days. The Trustees are certainly not unmindful of the comforts of the European visitors. The daily average of visitors for the time the Museum was open to the General Public was 2,130.

THE REWAH STATE has ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction in the lands lying within that State known as the Umaria Coal-fields, and the tract is added to the Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces, for executive, police, and judicial administration.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL will soon complete an act of rare munificence. Thirteen years ago he visited the United States, and delivered a series of lectures in New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Boston. A sum of nearly £3,000 was paid over to him as a result of the lectures. The Professor, however, had not designed to lecture for money, and declined to receive any payment. But there was the money, and the question was what was to be done with it. Professor Tyndall determined to create a fund for the encouragement of original research in physics in the United States. He vested the money in trustees, and it has since remained in their hands. It has now accumulated till it has more than doubled, amounting at the present time to over £6,000. The Professor has divided this sum into three parts, giving one to Columbia College, one to Harvard University, and one to the University of Pennsylvania. Next month the money will be officially transferred to these institutions.

FRIDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

IT IS announced that his Royal Highness Prince George of Wales has passed his examination in navigation for the rank of Lieutenant, R. N., at the Hydrographers' Department of the Admiralty.

MR. W. Jackson, inventor of the well known "Excelsior" tea-rolling machine, has had a perpetual injunction granted him by the Ceylon Courts against Mr. Kerr, for infringement of his patent.

THE SPANISH Government is said to have abandoned its contemplated expulsion of British correspondents who had displeased the Cabinet by their exposure of certain facts connected with Spanish politics. This threat led to cordial expressions, in the Madrid press, of sympathy with the persons menaced and with England; and the Spanish writers anxiously hope that such mistakes will not be taken as an expression of the national feeling.

A BOX of MSS. of some historical value has been discovered in the stables of Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland. The box containing these treasures seems to have been placed in the stables about sixty-years ago, and to have been entirely overlooked. Among the letters are some from Warwick, the Kingmaker, and it is reported that the collection contains a letter from Henry II. The papers have, unfortunately, suffered from damp and neglect and are in a bad condition. An expert is engaged in deciphering them, and we shall probably in due course hear something more of this interesting find.

IT IS SAID that the attempt on the life of M. de Freycinet, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was not a political offence. M. de Freycinet has always been a consistent Republican. A scientific engineer by training, he first took office under M. Gambetta, and has since been a constant and important factor in French politics, opposed alike to the Extreme Left and the Reactionaries. As the would-be assassin hails from Corsica, and land fruitful in murderers and Bonapartists, there would have been just now, in the victory almost won and then snatched away from the Reactionaries, some reason why a Corsican Bonapartist's political feelings might go to dagger lengths. The man is declared, however, to be insane; and madmen are among the dangers that even the best of statesmen must count upon. It will be surprising if M. Henri Rochefort does not see in the attempted assassination, the hand of treacherous England *a la* Olivier Pain.

THE *Statesman* says, the distribution of Parliamentary seats in the Parliament which, elected in 1880, is now being dissolved, was thus—

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
Counties ...	172	15	32	64	283
Cities and Boroughs ...	282	15	26	37	360
Universities ...	5	...	2	2	9
Total.....	459	30	60	103	652

The distribution of Parliamentary seats in the new Parliament which is about to be elected, will be as follows:

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
Counties ...	234	19	39	85	377
Cities and Boroughs ...	226	11	31	16	284
Universities ...	5	...	2	2	9
Total.....	465	30	72	103	670

EARL KIMBERLEY having applied the epithet "dreary" to Lord Salisbury's speech, the *Times* significantly says he ought to be a good judge of that quality.

THE RUSSIAN journal *Kars* makes a bitter complaint of the incursions of Turkish bands into Russian territory; and urges the Government to employ Cossacks to follow the marauders when they retreat into Turkish territory.

THE INDIA Office are considering the memorial presented by the members of the Indian Telegraph Department, for the removal of the grievances of which they complain. It is believed that the settlement of the question proposed by the authorities is unsatisfactory.

COLONEL RIDGEWAY is now preparing to send back to India the superfluous portion of the Boundary Commission under proper escort. This will include a number of officers attached to his staff, but the names are not yet known. It is probable that the route *via* Farrah and Candahar will be chosen for the return journey.

ONE OF the minor sights which now attracts the attention of the Paris *badaud* is that of the Burmese ambassadors walking, as is their wont in that pleasant hour of twilight which in spring and autumn is the one when in life in the *boulevards* can be seen to perfection. It is what a poet calls "the soothing hour;" and Parisains "l'heure de l'absinthe," which is another way of saying the same thing. The chief of the mission is a gentleman in the enjoyment of a name that will hardly escape the notice of some librettist of comic opera. He is Prince Pon-Won-Doa-reck-Tao (*sic*), and is about thirty years of age. He owns a copper-coloured face, ornamented with a big black moustache and gold-rimmed spectacles. He speaks French well, and, with the exceptation of the fez, is dressed in the European manner.

SATURDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

MR. SLAGG has very effectively answered Mr. John Morley's strange aud unaccountable launchiug out into the proposition that a Parliamentary inquiry into the Government of India will be hurtful to the interests of this country.

A CONFERRENCE of Police Officers under the presidency of Mr. O. Stack, Deputy Inspector, has been sitting at Darjeeling for the purpose of devising concerted action in the different districts of North-East Bengal, where dacoity has been more than usually prevalent of late.

AT THE annual congress of German Naturalists and Physicians in Strasburg recently, there was a lively debate on acclimatisation. It was opened by Professor Virchow, who drew a parallel between the German people of the present day and the Romans of the past as colonisers. He doubted whether the Germans were fitted to acclimatise themselves in the hot zones. In his opinion persons of pure or mixed Semitic blood are capable of enduring these changes with least damage; the Aryan race cannot stand them. Physical and mental degeneration develop in proportion to the distance which the pure German removes from his native zones. Marriages become unfruitful. He confessed that he had not yet been able to obtain as exact and full statistics as he could have wished.

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FROM NEW YORK it is reported that at the auction sale of the effects of Mary Jane Morgan, deceased, a London dealer paid 750 dols. for a single orchid.

IN CONNECTION with the scheme of frontier defence it is contemplated to institute an examination of the Gomal Pass, the particular object being to ascertain what roads lead into the Zhob Valley and what defensive position could be taken up there.

DR. LIMAN, of Berlin, has recently made some interesting observations on the effects of lightning exhibited in the bodies of two men who were struck down while taking shelter from a storm beneath trees. The hair was singed and the skin in many places discoloured. On one of the bodies was seen one of those peculiar figures which have often been described as impressions of branches, twigs, &c., and which have given rise to the fiction that the body of a person struck by lightning will sometimes bear a kind of photographic picture of the trees, &c., near him. In this case the figure resembled a palm leaf, but it was traced to the contact of the folds of the shirt, such parts as were under pressure remaining white, the rest being discoloured brown. In the case of both men some of the internal organs were ruptured.

THE MADRAS "Native Thinker" devotes one of his notes of advice to his countrymen to recommending them to "decorate the walls of the principal rooms of their houses with good pictures, which afford pleasure and improve and refine taste." Sir Madhava Rao urges upon the attention of the wealthy Natives that "when the eyes of the parents have been accustomed to gaze upon pictures of beautiful human subjects, they are more likely to have handsome children than if the case were otherwise." He says this is a fact which has been "more or less recognised by science." At any rate, the theory will serve a useful purpose if it induce wealthy Natives to refine their own taste, beautify their surroundings, and encourage a branch of industry which greatly lacks inducement in this country, by becoming patrons of art. Sir Madhava Rao gives the following "bit of confirmatory observation," which is worth quoting. At a certain place, he says, he saw a number of children who bore a certain resemblance to a monkey; and he found that "the place had many temples devoted to the monkey-god (Hanuman), and the people attended the temples morning and evening, and were most devout in their worship." We remember reading of a case in which an English lady in the United States brought forth a perfect African, and it was accounted for by the fact that during her pregnancy she was confined to her bed and always looked upon the picture of an African which hung in the room. If the deduction from these facts be correct we should expect our *gowalini* to give birth to calves, and our gentle shepherdesses to lambs. The science of induction has yet a long time to attain fair ascendancy.

THE TOTAL nunber of deaths registered during the week was 213 against 209 and 198 in the 2 preceding weeks and 4 in excess over that of the corresponding week last year. There were 9 deaths from cholera against 8 and 4 in the 2 preceding weeks, the quinquennial mean being 25. There were no deaths from small-pox since the 4 preceding weeks. The mortality from fevers amounted to 58 against 76 and 66 in the 2 preceding weeks and was lower than the average of the quinquennium. The general death rate during the week was 25·6 per 1000 of population per annum.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 10*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject:—The Action of Voltaic Electricity on the Magnet. The current nature of Voltaic Electricity.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chundra Datta, F. C. S., on *Wednesday*, the 11*th Inst*, at 4 P. M.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on *Thursday* the 12*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject:—The Properties of Gases.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

The fee for the Practical Class from regular students is *Annas* 4; from casual students *Annas* 8.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

November 4th, 1885.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1885.

THE RATIO OF RENT COLLECTIONS.

WE NOW redeem our promise to show that our estimate of the average rate of collection of zemindari dues at 80 per cent., is far above the actual and not below it, as stated by our contemporary of the *Statesman*. It is a pity that no figured statements are available from zemindari *sheristas* to demonstrate the fact. Generally speaking, Bengal Zemindars keep no detailed account which would give the correct average for ten years; and no fair average can be drawn from the accounts of one or two years. The periodical losses caused by flood, drought and other causes, must be taken into account where accuracy is sought, and without them all averages must necessarily be mischievous. There, are doubtless, some zemindari *sheristas* where the records are full and cover long periods; but these are not accessible, and their testimony is vitiated by the fact that all such large zemindaries belonging to old families are heavily let out in Patni, and losses by bad collection are borne by the Patnidars—and not by the Zemindars. In so far we cannot appeal to direct evidence, from the records of the Zemindars. We, are, however not without evidence of the most authentic and unimpeachable character to support our position. The Government owns a large number of zemindaries which is managed very much as private zemindaries are, except in one respect, and the accounts kept about them are complete. The exception referred to relates to the mode of collection from recusant ryots, the Government having the benefit of the summary Certificate procedure, whereas the private zemindar has to go through the tedious, expensive and uncertain process of civil suits in Munsiff's courts. This exception, however, does not at all affect our argument. We hold that, if the Government with the aid of the summary procedure can collect at a certain rate, the zemindar, must *ex-necessitates rei*, do so at a lower rate, and we have no reason to suppose that our readers will question the soundness of our position. We have therefore to show what is the rate of Government collection for a given number of years, and then to make a fair deduction therefrom to come to the average rate at which the Zemindars collect their dues. Now, the Revenue Administration Reports of the Board of Revenue afford ample information on the subject, and they extend over a very long period. Inasmuch however as the Certificate Act came into operation lately—we think it convenient to confine our enquiry for the last quinquennial period, from 1880-81 to 1884-85. The information available in these reports has been tabulated in the following statement (No. 1.) It shows that the average Government demand for rent from its khas estates was Rs, 28,51,787, out of which the average collections amounted to Rs. 19,49,963, Rs. 73,893 had to be remitted as unrealizable for some reason or other, and Rs. 8,27,929 had to be left outstanding, It should be borne in mind that the amounts given under the heading "collected," represent the gross totals of collection, and not of the current demands, and such being the case the percentage is 68·46. This is nearly 12 per cent. worse than the amount we give the zemindars credit for. The problem now is if the Government realized 68·46 per cent. of its dues with the aid of the Certificate procedure, how much should the private zemindar get through Munsiff's courts? We leave it to the *Statesman* and our readers to solve this; we are ready to accept the Zemindar's rate to be the same as that of the Government, and that would show that our original estimate of 80 per cent. which the *Statesman* thought to be too low, is actually 11½ per cent. above the actuals.

To turn, however, to another class of Government property; the Ryotwari Tracts. These are assessed by Government at an average of Rs. 9,60,521 per annum, as shown in the subjoined statement No. 2. Out of this demand the collections, again under the Certificate procedure, amount to an average 7,91,872, the remissions to Rs. 20,722, and the outstandings to Rs. 1,37,926. These figures give an average of 83·29 per cent. The difference is great, but it is easily accounted for. The total of the Tracts is barely 26, and they are made up of large alluvial accretions or churs which are let to indigo planters and zemindars—moneyed men who are well able to pay for them. In fact, they should not be taken account of here, as practically they stand on the same footing as zemindaries but without any permanency in the tenure. We notice them here, simply lest any body should cite these as instances of better collections than what the khas estates afford. If we put the two together the average would still be below 80 per cent.

We have not yet obtained all the Wards' Estates Reports that we require for our enquiry. Those of 1878-79 and 1879-80, are the only ones at hand, and they do not disclose a different state of facts. The total demand for the first named year including arrears was Rs. 1,57,88,286, and the collections were Rs. 79,92,150 or say 52 per cent. The remissions granted this year came up to a total of Rs. 20,93,093, and they mean that about one-third of a year's rental was written off to lighten the accounts. And herein will be found a reply to the question set to us by our good brother of the *Statesman*, who asked "what becomes of the arrears?"—It should not be supposed that the arrears were all of long standing kept on the zemindari records simply to swell the figures of their nominal assets. The report contains a tabular statement (p. 5) which shows that out of total of Rs. 59,39,461 only Rs. 9,36,228 were due when the estates were taken in charge by Government, and over fifty lakhs had accumulated during the management of the estates by Government. Of course the bulk of this sum is described in the report as "good and in process of recovery," but the remark does not take into account the law of three years' limitation, and is at best but a promise which was not intended should be redeemed. How it was carried out next year, we shall now show. The report for 1879-80 does not include the Durbhanga estate, for which no returns had been received at the date of report. The books opened with an arrear demand (after the exclusion aforesaid) of Rs. 41,52,839 and the current demand was Rs. 51,69,479, making an aggregate of Rs. 93,22,318. Of this sum the collections covered Rs. 49,44,823 or something under the total of the arrears which were described in the preceding report as "good and in process of recovery" leaving the whole of the current demand to fall into arrears. If we credit the collections to the current demand, it would leave the whole of the arrears misdescribed as "good and in-process of recovery" helplessly to the bad, and add five per cent., of the current demand to the same category. The old law allowed three years' grace to these arrears, but under the new law the Tenancy Act, the rent-payers have the option of saying whether they will pay the arrear or the current demand first, and they will for certain select the second branch of the alternative, and the arrears will become there and then extinct. Of course there is the civil court open, but the Government of Bengal know how to gibbet a zemindar who will sue his ryots for the recovery of nearly the whole amount of a year's rent. The average collection on the total demand was under 45 per cent. We have no reason to believe that the returns of 1880-81 to 1884-85 will yield a better result. It should be added here that the estates under the Wards and the attached Estates Departments being large, are mostly patnis, or what comes to the same thing, let out to the neighbouring Zemindars (mostly indigo planters) and the realizations at the collectorate show better results than what can be the case in the zemindar, or the patnidar, or the izardars' cutchery, and the responsible parties have to make up all losses by izardari and other illegal cesses, or by the benefits derived by what is called by Indigo planters "territorial influence." As our enquiry, however, is for the present limited to the amount actually realised by Zemindars or their representatives from the ryots, the incidence of subsidiary gains and illegal cesses does not form a factor in our argument. And the facts we have above cited, will, we hope,

satisfy our contemporary of the *Statesman* that our estimates erred always on the right side, and did not show any the least tendency to exaggeration.

No. 1 GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

YEARS.	Demand.	Collected.	Remitted	Balance.	Percentage.
1880-81	26,51,597	19,24,782	1,25,282	6,01,533	72·58
1881-82	27,95,875	19,54,027	76,289	7,65,559	69·88
1882-83	28,12,847	19,31,328	55,113	8,26,406	68·6
1883-84	29,49,998	18,69,262	54,292	10,26,444	63·36
1884-85	30,48,619	20,70,420	58,493	9,19,706	67·91
Quinquennial average.	28,51,787	19,49,963	73,893	8,27,929	68·46

No. 2 GOVERNMENT RYOTWARY TRACTS.

YEARS.	Demand.	Collected.	Remitted	Balance.	Percentage.
1880-81	8,95,362	6,96,168	23,046	1,76,148	77·75
1881-82	9,29,512	7,71,770	19,507	1,38,235	83·03
1882-83	10,08,357	9,03,570	23,386	81,401	89·6
1883-84	9,45,909	7,58,678	19,812	1,67,419	80·2
1884-85	10,23,467	879,174	17,862	1,26,431	85·9
Quinquennial average.	9,60,521	7,91,872	20,722	1,37,926	83·29

EXAMINATION REFORM.

THAT close body, the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, usually as dead to outside-influence as was the Star Chamber, have for the nonce succumbed. "The dissatisfaction over the result of the last Entrance Examination was so general," says the *Pioneer*, "and the outcry raised was so loud and continuous, that the Syndicate have at length been compelled to take some action to allay the irritation, and to endeavour to restore public confidence in the examination." This is, however, we are afraid, attributing a power to public opinion which it does not possess. Had it really had that power it would have been a matter for congratulation. But we understand that the action is not a concession to public opinion, but a manœuvre to defeat an attempt for enquiry. It appears that a large body of non-official Senators wrote a letter to the Syndicate demanding that a public enquiry be held as to the causes which have given rise to the scandals connected with the examination, and to devise remedial measures, and that in the event of the Syndicate declining to hold the enquiry, a special general meeting of the Senate be held to take the matter into consideration, and as the enquiry could not be permitted consistently with the interests and credit of some pet examiners, and the Senate meeting could not, under the rules, be prevented, the action taken has for its object the taking the wind out of the sails—of the requisitionists. The avowed object of the requisitionists is to bring on reform and not to gibbet certain offenders, and if it can be shown that a reform has been effected they will have nothing further to say, at least the officials and the *apka wastes* will have a fair argument to put forth to stop enquiry. As the Syndicate do not publish their proceedings we cannot make out the full details of the reform. The *Pioneer* which denounced the last examination has apparently been furnished with a copy of the Proceedings, and it quotes the following resolution: "That for the Entrance Examination eight examiners be appointed in English, six in Mathematics, six in Sanskrit and Bengali, and eight in History and Geography; and that in addition to these examiners four head examiners be appointed, one in English, one in Mathematics, one in Sanskrit and Bengali, and one in History and Geography; and that the duties of the head examiners in each subject shall be to prepare the examination papers and to look over ten per cent. of all the answer papers marked by each of the other examiners in his subject, and to call their attention to any want of uniformity in awarding marks or to any discrepancy in the results which he may notice, and, in case he should think proper, to return the papers to any examiner. It shall be the duty of the head examiner in each subject to call the examiners together before they begin to look over the papers, and to explain to them the way in which he considers that each question should be answered." Commenting on this the *Pioneer* says: "The urgency of the necessity that required such a strong resolution as the above must have been very great, reflecting as it does on the competence, discretion, and industry of the ordinary examiner of the past; but we hope that of the ensuing Entrance Examination the same may now be said as is proverbial of the examinations of the great English Universities, that they produce 'many a sigh, but never a murmur.'" We cannot participate in the hope expressed. We think the change will effect no real reform. It lowers the dignity of the examiners, makes them subordinates or personal assistants of the head examiners, and aims at an amount of centralization, of concentration of power, in the hands of individuals that cannot meet with the approbation of the public. It makes a display of caution and prudence and control without providing any effectual check against evils. The evil most complained of is perfunctory discharge of duty—marking answers without reading them, or marking them capriciously,—and the best remedy for it would be, as suggested by one of the Senators, to cause each answer paper to be read and marked by two examiners separately and independently of each other, and to get in the original mark rolls at the office of the Syndicate, and then to have all discrepancies reconciled at a meeting of all the examiners of the subject concerned. In the late Sudder Dewany Adalat when a single Judge sat to hear an appeal he either fell asleep, or employed himself in drawing pen-and-ink sketches of the people standing about him, or of favourite horses and dogs, while the Peshkar drawled on for hours the pleadings in the case, or the Vakils poured forth their flowery Urdu eloquence. The scandal in time became so great that a remedy was urgently needed. The system of composite benches was then introduced, and the result was astounding. Sleeping was entirely expelled from the precincts of the court and the cultivation of the fine arts tabooed, and even those who were most given to napping or drawing became vigilant and efficient judges. A sense of self-respect obliged them in the presence of a brother judge to keep awake, to take notes, to exert themselves to understand the merits of the case before them, and the change for the better was complete. In the case of examiners the dread of exposure at the meeting of the Board of Examiners would have produced the same effect. But the remedy was too drastic; it was too hard and fast to suit the humour of the Syndicate; and so it was set aside, and a brummagen substitute got up in its stead. The head examiner, we are told, is to re-examine 10 to 25 per cent of the answers after they have passed through the hands of the juniors, in order to form a guess as to the manner in which the juniors have marked the answers, and then to countersign the reports of the examiners. Considering that there were 4,500 candidates at the last examination, and there is every reason to believe that the number will go on steadily increasing, the work assigned to the head examiner cannot be satisfactorily performed, and the scheme must, therefore, break down. On each subject there are two papers, and 5,000 candidates would produce 10,000 sets of answers, each comprising, at an average, 10 pages of foolscap, or a total of 100,000 pages, and 25 per cent. thereof would be 25,000 pages for the head examiner to read, in a fortnight. He would be superhuman who would not, under the circumstances, slur over the whole thing. In fact, the supposed check would be a sham and delusion. The only objection to the outsider's plan, which was urged by the august Syndics, was that it would require a double set of examiners and the cost would be immense. Unfortunately for them they have themselves cut the ground from under their feet, by adding over 50 per cent. to the number of examiners. It should be added, too, that at the last examination they took over forty-five thousand rupees in the way of fees, and spent less than half that sum in paying the examiners. The fee is charged as a remuneration for reading the answer papers, and there was a positive breach of faith on the last occasion when the full fee was taken and some of the papers were not read, or, what was the same thing, not read with the necessary care to come to a fair appraisement of their value. Doubtless the money saved in this way was devoted to other useful purposes, but the breach of faith to the payers of the fee was not thereby attenuated.

MR. GLADSTONE'S POLITICAL CREED.

IT is impossible to read Mr. Gladstone's address to the electors of Midlothian without being struck by its deep political significance. The author lays down with a master's hand the lines of policy which the rulers of England must follow in the government of the country. Mr. Gladstone is reputed to be an adept in making clever orations which never convey the real thoughts of the speaker. He speaks in riddles. It is never safe to accept the plain apparent meaning of his words. His utterances, like the Delphic oracle, read both ways. He delights in making statements which commit him to nothing. For once, however, he seems to have changed his tactics. For once has he in the unique document under notice, taken the public into his confidence. We are told that this is an electioneering dodge to win over the British electorate. We are not of this opinion. Those who can read between the lines can easily perceive that Mr. Gladstone has, in this Manifesto, given us the real clue to his actions. He has told us in unmistakable terms what has been the political creed which he has always followed, and which he still means to follow. To us, the Manifesto is chiefly interesting in supplying us with a secret by which we can explain all his administrative measures, and analyse his apparently inexplicable utterances. We see in this Address the real motive of his actions. We see in it the rule of conduct which guides him. Though often baffled by surrounding circumstances, he never gave up the principles which he had deliberately adopted, never despaired of ultimately attaining the goal he had set before him. It is not the love of power that has guided him in his life. It is something higher and nobler than that. The idea which has been the guiding rule of his conduct is Utopian in its origin. But he has clung to it throughout his life, and is determined to be governed by it during the remaining period of his earthly career. His has been a philosopher's dream—to govern the world by *knowledge and virtue*. There is nothing new in this. From the very dawn of history philosophers, the primeval sages of the ancient world, have cried themselves hoarse in trying to impress upon erring humanity that *knowledge and virtue* alone should govern the world. It is this idea, this eternal truth, which has guided Mr. Gladstone in his chequered career. The "grand old man" has been laughed at and ridiculed for his unmeaning platitudes, and his policy has often been stigmatised as weak, vacillating and imbecile. The opposing currents were often too strong for him to stem. He yielded to circumstances which he could not control. But he has never lost faith in his political creed.

The following passage in the Manifesto will explain our meaning. Speaking of the reform of the House of Lords, he says:—"I certainly cannot deny that there is a case sufficient to justify important change. Those who hold with Mr. Burke, as I do, that knowledge and virtue alone have an intrinsic right to Government, might desire to constitute a second Chamber strictly on this basis. But we cannot in the nature of things exclude the action of other influences, especially the permanent, growing, and highly aggressive power of wealth. Among these secondary influences, as a link with the past, as a force congenial to the character and habits of the people, and as a check on other and yet more mixed agencies, I hope that, in the reconstitution of the House of Peers, when it arrives, a reasonable share of power may be allowed under wise conditions, to the principle of birth." *Knowledge and virtue*, according to Mr. Gladstone, have

intrinsic right to Government. Political philosophers of all countries and ages have repeatedly enunciated this doctrine, but the force of secondary mundane influences has been such, the power of base lucre has been so strong, that knowledge and virtue have yielded their intrinsic right to govern to ingorance and vice and wealth; and so the world is whirling on in its mad career, without paying the slightest heed to the anathemas of political wiseacres. Mr. Gladstone admits that the "highly aggressive power of wealth" cannot be ignored in the administration of the country, and "the principle of birth" cannot be excluded in the Government of the British Empire. He admits that birth and wealth have a potent influence in society, and it is not safe to ignore their existence. He will give them their due share, but would not allow them to monopolise the governing power in the State. The struggle between knowledge and virtue, and birth and wealth and territorial influence,has been unceasing, and no one can say that the result has not been beneficial to society. It is not in the nature of things that this struggle will ever end; continue it will till the end of time, in spite of the thundering diatribes of the Radicals and nihilists and socialists of the day.

The leader of the Liberal party has great faith in economic laws. He disapproves of interference with them by entails, to which he is opposed on social and moral grounds. He earnestly desires to maintain freedom of bequest, and to establish freedom of possession. There should be a close connection between the nation andthe soil through a large extension in the members of those directly interested in its possession and its produce, but most of all in the proprietorship of their own dwellings. "The balance of taxation," he says, as between movable and immovable property, and still more as between property and labour, should be carefully watched, and should be adjusted when occasion offers, with a scrupulousness which was unhappily too little observed at the time when property had the absolute command of Parliamentary action. But as to the fundamental principles which make property secure, they will, I believe, be upheld among us, whether in the near or the more distant future, with the same courage and integrity, as well our liberties, of which, indeed, they form an essential part."

Deprived of political phraseology,Mr. Gladstone's words simply mean that land should belong to the nation, and should not be exclusively possessed by a particular group of families. By "close connection between the nation and the soil," he means that the nation alone has an intrinsic right to the soil. Respect the rights of property by all means, but remember that the nation must participate in the profits of landed property and these profits must not be usurped by a particular set of men. Set the land free. Do not restrict its free transfer by artificial laws. Property and labour should be closely combined. The unproductive drones, who prey upon the vitals of the land and call themselves its hereditary owners and permanent proprietors, should be gently pushed aside, and a close connection should be established between the peasants and the land they till. In plain language the tillers should be the absolute proprietors of the soil they till. Security of property should be placed on a firm basis, so that once these agricultural labourers acquire proprietorship of the land they cultivate, law must guard their rights, and hereditary influence and territorial aggrandizement must not be allowed to exercise the slightest interference with them.

It is clear then that Mr. Gladstone would have no mercy for the territorial aristocracy. He would not deprive them of the empty respect which their birth may claim. But both on social and moral grounds the land in their possession must be snatched away from them, by gentle and constitutional means certainly,—by the laws of transfer and registration, and by other contrivances which economic lawyers may invent.

With respect toIndia, Mr.Gladstone is of opinion that "her internal liberties ought to be carefully and systematically enlarged." He does not tell us in what particular way the enlargement should take place. Of course the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act shows that the immemorial rights and privileges of the territorial aristocracy are no bjects of tender mercy with the head of the Liberal party. These must be ruthlessly sacrificed for the imaginary benefit that would accrue to the tillers of the soil. What Mr. Gladstone means then is that the people of India must be given a few crumbs of bread to put down their clamour. As regards the loaves and fishes, why, they must not have any share in them. These are reserved for others. Enlarge the powers of the people of India by all means, but see that their time-honored institutions are entombed in the past, to allow the new order—evolved out of Utopian fancies, visionary ideals and philosophers' dreams,—full development and growth.

PRIMITIVE FORMS OF LANDED PROPERTY IN INDIA.

SOME interesting facts relating to the land tenures of Travancore have been brought to our notice by a Madras contemporary. These tenures are the relics of the old Hindu civilization, and show the basis upon which the old land system was built up. The old Hindu customs are preserved in Travancore to a greater extent than in any other part of the country. This province, as our readers are aware, is situated between the sea on one side, and the Western Ghauts on the other. Hindu tradition has it that Travancore is an accession from the sea, and did not originally form an integral part of the Indian continent. Be that as it may, the story runs that the province was owned by a colony of Brahmins who had an autonomy, and were not interfered with in their Government by the princes of the surrounding country. Hindu laws and usages were here in full force, and were sacredly observed by the people, not only in spiritual matters, but also in temporal affairs. Thus the land-tenures, as they existed in ancient India, can be seen almost in their original form in this State. Vandalism of time has not swept them away, and students of the historical development of Aryan institutions will rejoice that primitive forms of landed property are in such a perfect shape of preservation in Travancore. It would be interesting to make a comparison of these forms of property with their analogue in other parts of the Aryan world, and we sincerely hope that the present energetic Dewan of the State, who is making a new Settlement of land revenue and introducing other economic reforms, will not suffer these ancient tenures to be obliterated. They will furnish land-marks to the students of early institutions, and ancient law and custom far more valuable than can be observed in any other country.

We are indebted to the *Madras Standard* for a brief summary of the Travancore Tenures. These tenures are roughly divided into—1, *jenmom*, and 2, *sirkar*. Some of the most valuable estates in the province belong to the *jenmom* class. This term is derived from "jenmi," a landlord. The land which these landlords possess are their absolute property, and the State cannot exercise the slightest interference with their immemorial rights and privileges. There are three varieties of this tenure. The first variety is entirely free from taxation. The second variety was originally classed as freehold, but which on the lands changing hands by sale, become liable to light assessment, or 'rajabhogam' as it is called, amounting to one-sixth or one-eighth of full assessment. In the second class are comprised all 'devasvam' or properties belonging to Pagodas and all 'brahmasvam,' the property of the descendants of the original jenmis, who have handed down their land to the present occupants through countless generations. The third variety comprises tenures which from the commencement are subject to a light land-tax, which goes to the king's treasury, and is known as 'rajabhogam.' This third class of tenures is in the hands of landlords who are not Brahmins, but Nairs and other Sudras. These owners are known as 'madambimars,' as distinguished from the Brahman landlords, the descendants of the first settlers, the first occupiers of the land.

Thus we see that, if we exclude the State lands, the remaining portion of the country was in the occupation of two classes of owners. The first class possessed absolute proprietary rights, and were not subject to land tax in any shape or form. They were free from all the burdens of property. The holders of these free tenures owed no allegiance to any individual or class of individuals. They belonged to a tribal community in which all the memberswere of the same tribal blood, and in which there was perfect equality among the persons who composed it. The tribal land was divided into individual freeholds, and the owners of each holding had absolute control over the portion alloted to him. We may well imagine that succession was regulated by the laws laid down by Manu or Yajnavalkya. In case of failure of heirs, the tribal community taken as a whole, the *ultimus hæres* of Kerala, claimed the property and used it for public purposes. There seems to have been no redistribution of the tribal land on the occurrence of such cases of lapses. All the evidence shows that such land was held in common for common benefit. The tribesmen belonged to the Brahmin caste, and agriculture was not their hereditary occupation. As there was no class of men in Travancore, corresponding to the Vaisyas of the Hindu social hierarchy, the expedient resorted to for cultivating the land was, that plots of ground were farmed to persons who should till the land and enjoy one-fourth of its produce. So we see here that there was a class of tenants who did not belong to the tribal economy and who had no rights in the soil except what they obtained from the proprietors on condition of cultivating the land in their occupation for the benefit of the landlord. They had no fixed wages, but were paid a certain fixed proportion of the produce. These tenants possessed no hereditary rights. They could be removed at the landlord's pleasure. The proportion of produce which was alloted to them was known as 'nadavakra,' or river-turn. Whether the term had any other signification we are unable to ascertain, nor can we understand what connection the turning of a river had with the prescribed share of the tenants. We should be glad to be enlightened on the subject by our Madras contemporary.

The land which belonged to the genuine hereditary owner, the 'jenmi' of Travancore, could not be alienated by him. If he was unable to hold it, the tribal community took possession of it, and held it for common benefit. But this law was gradually relaxed. As relations between him and other classes of people who in process of time settled in the Province, became more complicated, the stringency of the law of transfer was relaxed, and the owners of the freehold were suffered to alienate. But the land thus alienated did not possess all the incidents of a freehold. It became subject to a light land-tax. In other respects, however, the land thus transferred enjoyed all the privileges which it formerly possessed. The land-tax was subsequently, when the country came under the kingly form of government, was called 'rajabhogam' or king's due. Thus we can clearly trace here the transformation of freehold into a revenue-paying holding. Transfer may be by sale, or gift to a shrine, or to a holy man. Thus we find that most of Devatra and Brahmatra lands in Travancore belong to this description of property.

We have said above that the holders of the free tenures were Brhmans by caste and were the real 'janmis' or hereditary owners. But there was another body of landlords who also went by the name of 'jenmis.' These persons, who may be called tenure-holders, possessed no freehold rights, but held their lands from the State or the tribal community to which they had to pay rent. This rent was also called 'rajabhogam' or king's due. These tenants were not Brahmans, but Sudras by caste. They had no tribal blood, and were no members of the tribal community. They corresponded to the Taeogs of ancient Wales. They cannot be called the serfs of individual landlords, but if serfs at all, they were the serfs of the tribal community. The privileges of these two classes of tenants were thus quite distinct. Both classes of owners held tribal land, but one class was free from taxation, while the other paid a fixed revenue to Government. They had co-ordinate rights, and were in no way dependent upon each other. The laws which applied to these two classes of owners were also distinct in their nature. Brahmins and Sudras then formed the ancient Travancore community, in the

days of the ancient tribal Government. There were no intermediate classes of men known as Kshatriyas and Vaisyas, but land was divided among these two groups of men, one enjoying sovereign rights, while the other was in a state of dependence upon the sovereign community. There are clear land-marks in Travancore by which we can easily trace the different stages of growth of the tribal system, as also the different stages of its decay. There are clear traces also in the economic history of this State of the growth of manor with a village community in villenage upon it. If these survivals of the ancient Hindu land-system could be carefully studied, they would throw a flood of light upon the economic facts relating to the origin and development of property which Saxon, Gaelic and Sclavonic evidence has furnished.

We have not touched here upon what are called *Sirkar* tenures in Travancore. When the local autonomy was destroyed, and a kingly form of Government was established in the country, the rights of the tribal community passed to the king. The lands which belonged to it came now under the possession of the sovereign. The lands which were held in common now became crown-lands. One form of tenure, which is held from the Crown, is known as *Vemapattam*, or Yoke-land tenure. The incidents of this tenure, their origin, growth and decay would prove a rich mine of historic wealth to every student of ancient law. We gain a clear glimpse of the practical working of the tribal system, and the mode of government carried on by a village community. The history of the struggle between the kingly power, and the tribal authorities, the gradual transformation of the tribal into the village community, and the growth of the present territorial institutions of the country, can be all cleared up by the facts which an analysis of *Vema-pattam* or Yoke-land tenure would furnish. We would recommend the worthy Dewan of Travancore to make a sifting investigation into the state of land-tenures as they exist at the present day. The students of the economic history of the Aryan world would be greatly indebted to him, if he would help them in explaining social and political phenomena which are at present unintelligible to them.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION FEAFLETS.

WE HAVE lately seen a set of 12 Leaflets alleged to have been "published and distributed on behalf of the people of India by the British Indian Association and the Indian Association of Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency Association, the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona, the Mahajan Sabha of Madras, the Sindh Sabha of Karachi, and the Praja-hita-vardhak Sabha of Surat," but really compiled and issued by the Bombay Presidency Association. The subjects of the Leaflets are (1) India's Appeal to the English Electors; (2) Is India Lightly Taxed?; (3) Why is Lord Ripon Loved by the Indians?; (4) Costliness of British Administration; (5) Mistrust Anglo-Indian Opinion; (6) Imperial Stock-taking; (7) Is India a part of the British Empire?; (8) Manchester's Interest in India; (9) 21 Per Cent Growth of Indian Military Expenditure in 20 years!!; (10) Why do Indians prefer British to Russian Rule? (11) The appalling Costliness of the Indian Army!!!; (12) The Native States of India. Each Leaflet forms a syllabus of the subject named, and, generally speaking, gives the salient points with fair accuracy. There are, however, exceptions, and serious ones too; and in regard to them it would have been well had the Association been a little more guarded. We need note only one instance here. Para 7 of Leaflet 3 says, Lord Ripon is loved "because he instituted healthy land-reforms to mitigate the growing hardships of the indigent peasantry, and to improve cultivation." This is a sweeping assertion for which the writer had no authority, and it is mischievous to a degree. May we ask, did the 50,000 peasants who lately assembled at Jhinkurgacha to protest against the Bengal Tenancy Act admit this? Do the Zemindars of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa respect Lord Ripon for his land policy? Nay, does any single person out of the fifty-five millions connected with land in the Bengal Presidency love Lord Ripon for his insidious attempt to clear the path for enhancing taxation on land? Does any honest conscientious person admire his lordship for the morality involved in the setting aside of the Permanent Settlement by a side wind? If not, the statement is *ultra vires*. Were it otherwise still the leaders of the Bombay Association would have done well not to have touched upon a disputed point. Their duty should be to try to unite the different sections of the community by harmonious working, and not to tread upon the corns of all their neighbours. In Bombay they have caused grave dissensions by their injudicious party resolution on which we lately commented, and they have now cut off the best part of Bengal, by this uncalled-for buttering of their incompetent, though well-meaning, hero. Though the Leaflet professes to have been issued by the British Indian Association, we have the highest authority to say that that Association never authorised its publcation, nor had seen it before publication. It is true that the Association expressed its general concurrence in the propriety of issuing Leaflets and agreed to defray a part of their cost, but that was on the receipt of a positive assurance that the Leaflets should not refer to any disputed point. In a letter from the Secretaries to the Bombay Presidency Association, dated 14th September, 1885, to the Secretary to the British Indian Association, we find the following passage:—"This is the sort of information to the publication and distribution of which we propose to devote part of the funds we have raised here for the purpose of enlightening British Electors on the affairs of India. The information will only concern those matters on which all our countrymen who pay attention to such questions, are generally agreed, and will not, it is proposed, deal with any matter, such as the Bengal Tenancy Act, on which there is a wide divergence of opinion among ourselves. It seems to us that in this way, we secure a common platform, on which all Indian potentates may meet together in harmony." In writring the Leaflet this promise was entirely overlooked, and hence the complaint. Had the proof of the Leaflet been sent to the British Indian Association for approval, it would have been something; but this was not done. The advertisement on the top of the Leaflets is wholly untrue; and should the Association think fit to telegraph to England that the Leaflet in question has not been authorised by it,——that the Leaflet appears under false colors——its effect will be entirely neutralised. Such a consummation the promoters of the Bombay Association should have been the last to court. The mistake made in this instance will sadly affect the usefulness of the institution for a long time to come. We regret this the more, as the misrepresentation was utterly uncalled for, and the question of the love of the Indians for Lord Ripon has no relation whatever to the issues to be decided by the Electors of Great Britain. Had Lord Ripon been a candidate for the suffrages of the Electors, there would have been some justification, but as he belongs to the Upper House the Leaflet can be looked upon as a gratuitous insult to the Landlords and Ryots of Bengal.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor and *suite* arrived in town from Darjeeling on Friday last.

HIS HONOR, accompanied by Lady and Miss Thompson, Messrs. Peacock, Risley and Barnes, Captain Connor and Colonel Trevor, starts for Orissa about the 12th or 13th instant. After leaving Katak the party will go on to Puri and Balasore, returning to Calcutta by the end of the month. His Honor will then start for Dacca in the *Rhotas* to open the Dacca and Mymensing Railway, returning to town in time to receive His Excellency the Viceroy.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON is expected to call a general meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, soon, to organise a general and working committee.

SAYS the *Indian Daily News*: "A rumour is current in some quarters to the effect that the Hon'ble Mr. Ameer Ali will be appointed Sheriff of Calcutta, when the present Sheriff's term of office expires."

MR. J. F. MARSDEN will resume his duties as Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 23rd instant, from which date Mr. C. H. Reily will revert to his appointment as Assistant Secretary to India Government in the Legisla tive Department.

IT IS understood that Mr. A. Mackenzie, the Home Secretary, goes on furlough towards the close of February, and is not expected to return to India. Mr. Mackenzie has not yet grown old, and people are speculating as to what may have determined his somewhat early retirement. His career as a Secretary both to the Bengal and India Government, has been eminently successful, and his early retirement will be a loss to the Government.

FACTS not necessarily connected with each other nor to be put together, but fit to be remembered:

1. Eight months ago Mr. Digby, formerly editor of the *Madras Times*, published a book entitled "India for the Indians—and for Englishmen," which was pretty largely bought by the people of this country, and the native press praised it highly.

2. Three months ago Mr. Digby issued, but not *published*, a lithographed circular inviting subscriptions from well-to-do people in India to defray the expense of his candidature for a seat in the British House of Commons to advocate the interests of the Indians.

3. Some people in Madras and Bombay subscribed towards the defrayal of Mr. Digby's election charges.

4. The Bombay Presidency Association adopted a formal resolution to support the candidature of Mr. Digby, and instructed its delegates to do all they can for him.

5. The Zemindars of Bengal and the Talookdars of Oudh declined to pay any thing in support of Mr. Digby's candidature.

6. Mr. Digby exults saying that now that the Zemindars have been whipped with a whip, the Talukdars of Oudh should be whipped with scorpions.

IN CASE of war breaking out with Burma Colonel Sladen the Commissioner of Arakan, and formerly Polical Agent at the Mandlay court, will be the chief political officer with the expedition. Colonel Sladen's strong character and intimate acquaintance with the Burmese court, politics, manners, customs and language eminently fits him, if we are to believe our contemporaries for the appointment. But it will be remembered, that ten years ago the Colonel suggested the course now proposed to be adopted in the event of King Theebaw not surrendering in time. Colonel Sladen's strong prejudices against the Burmese court and his pre-conceived ideas and opinions are supposed to make the appointment very popular in the eyes of those who are most anxious for war and spoliation,—as it may be safely presumed that Theebaw is not likely to meet an indulgent opponent in the Colonel. We could have wished that an officer with more moderate views had accompanied the expedition, so as to ensure an amicable settlement, should any reasonable and honourable opening be afforded in the course of events.

ABOUT SIXTY MEMBERS of the Subordinate Judicial Service were present at their annual Reunion, held at the Chitpore Garden House of Babu Durga Churun Law, C.I.E., on Friday before last. Reporters were not permitted to be present, as the meeting was a private one. The scheme of a Service Union and an Association of which every native judicial officer should be an Ex-officio member, was discussed. Such an Association, if well organised and properly conducted, is likely to be a source of great strength to the Service, and will be of very great use in removing its grievances.

MR. H. J. S. COTTON, who has recently returned from England, will deliver a lecture at the

next meeting of the Bethune Society, (Calcutta Medical College Theatre) on Thursday next, at 8 P. M. The subject chosen for the occasion—"Indian Revolution, its moral and political Aspects,"—is a most happy one, and one on which Mr. Cotton's weighty opinion and utterances will be ardently looked forward to, as they may give some idea of the scope and object of his newly published work, *New India or India in Transition*. We have not yet seen the book as it has not yet come out to India. But we are told that the object of the book is, "to draw attention to the great political, social, and religious changes which are taking place in India. It urges the encouragement of the aspirations and spontaneous tendencies of the Indian people, vindicates Lord Ripon's policy, and endeavours by proposals of a constructive character to show how, in Mr. Gladstone's words, 'the internal liberties' of the country 'ought to be carefully and systematically enlarged.'" The lecture ought to be very largely attended.

WE HAVE the pleasure to announce for the information of the subscribers to the Eden Testimonial Fund that letters have been received from England intimating that the marble statue of Sir Ashley Eden has been completed and that the pedestal will be soon finished. The selection of a proper site for the statue will rest with the Executive Committee. It has been suggested that it should be placed in the Eden Gardens, but beyond the association with an institution which owes its origin to the family of Sir Ashley, the place has hardly any other recommendation. We should much prefer to see the statue located somewhere near the Bengal Government offices which were built under the auspices of our former Lieutenant-Governor, where it would be exposed to full public view and have the effect of adding to the ornamental improvements of the Town.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* has published an account of the misunderstanding which has led to the resignation by Dr. Leitner of his post of Registrar of the Punjab University. It appears that during the absence of the Doctor on furlough, his *locum tenens* allowed some trust funds to be spent on current general business, and the Doctor complained about it with some warmth. A Special Committee of the Senate including two High Court Judges and a medical gentleman enquired into the matter, and admitted in their report the fact, but held that it was a mere irregularity which could be easily remedied. Commenting on this the *Pioneer* aptly remarks: "As for the matter nominally under discussion, it cannot be denied that the funds of the University had been carelessly managed. Transference of funded sums to the current account is a technical misappropriation for which the excuse that it is easily remediable can never be held sufficient. It is always very easy, in theory, for a shop-assistant to replace money borrowed from his employer's cash-box; but circumstances beyond his control sometimes prevent the contemplated restoration, and then the law steps in and calls the incomplete financial manœuvre by a very ugly name." The Senate, however, did not take this view of the case, and adopted the report of the Committee, outvoting Dr. Leitner, who in a huff immediately threw up his post, and retired from the room. The name of the Doctor has been intimately associated with the University ever since its foundation, and the severance of it from the University under such circumstances cannot but be felt as a wrench. It must be admitted, however, that the good Doctor's temper is not quite that of Job's, and he has never been able to work smoothly with independent colleagues. Either Cæsar or nothing has generally been his motto, and he has never been able calmly to face opposition. He entertains strong opinions, and can never yield gracefully. The University will not now lose much by his regisnation but his memory should be cherished by the Punjabis as the founder of their University. The presence of Dr. Leitner is needed in London for the carrying out of his scheme of education of the Indians there, and probably there is a Professorship looming in the background, so the severance of his connection with the University could not be long deferred but it would have been well had it not been effected in wrath and indignation. It would be a trite axiom to repeat that for University authorities as well as for all public bodies it is of the utmost importance to be very scrupulous about trust funds.

HINDUS will be glad to learn that the stigma on Mauritius sugar that animal char-coal is used in its preparation, proves at last to be unjust. Justly apprehending, that the sale of the sugar in this country, specially among the orthodox classes, is likely to be materially affected by a report like this, the Colonial Secretary at Mauritius, has, in the interest of the sugar manufacturers, announced through the Government of Madras, that the report is incorrect. Orthodox Hindus need not, therefore, have any further scruples in using this sugar.

THE ABSENCE of a general Act for facilitating the development of Tramways in India, had been a long-felt want, particularly in those parts of the country where there is no local legislature to sanction any projected Tramway. Places within the reach of the local legislature of Calcutta, Bombay or Madras, have the advantage of having their projects sanctioned, with comparative ease. But the difficulties in the way of places like Rangoon, Lahore or Amritsar have been always very enormous, as in each particular case a special Act had to be passed by the Imperial Legislature. To obviate these difficulties an Indian Tramways Act, very much on the model of the English Tramways Act of 1870, has been introduced into the Legislative Council, and its provisions will apply to the whole of British India outside the sphere of the Local Legislatures of Bombay, Madras and Bengal. As this will put an effective stop to much of the worry and waste of time and money, hitherto attendant on obtaining the requisite Government sanction, the development of a complete system of Indian Tramways may now be confidently looked forward to. The framers of the Bill should, however, be scrupulously careful in introducing safeguards against the scandalous state of things obtaining on the Calcutta tramways, against which we have had to protest times without number, but without any good results. The Act ought to ensure the working of the lines to the fullest benefit and advantage of the public.

THE Viceregal party devoted the whole of the 31st ultimo to visiting the Kutab and other architectural remains in and around Delhi. At night Lord Dufferin gave a large dinner party. On the following day the Viceregal party attended service at St. James's Church. The church was built by old Colonel Skinner, in fulfilment of a vow when lying, supposed to be mortally, wounded, that if his life were spared he would erect a church, temple, and mosque in Delhi, which he did. On the second instant the Viceroy laid the foundation of the "Dufferin" Hospital, towards which Lord and Lady Ripon had generously contributed. The most munificent donor was Rai Mela Ram, the contractor at Lahor, and a native of Delhi, who gave Rs. 24,000. Ram Kissen Dass, the leading Banker of Delhi, headed the subscription list with a contribution of Rs. 5,000, and the three other citizens gave like sums. In the course of his speech His Excellency observed: "I observe your address referred in appropriate terms to the ancient and renowned native science of medicine. We should never forget how much we are indebted to that art, for it must be remembered that the science of the West is indebted to the science of the East for the first principles of the healing art. When the barbarism of the North spread its hordes on every side, it was fortunate that their march of rapine and sacking spared the records of eastern medical science, which to-day are the mainspring of all that we know of medicine and surgery. Modern science is under a deep obligation to the ancient; and I am glad to think that this circumstance is fully recognised by you. The West is but paying back to the East now its debt of gratitude. The centre of gravity of science is ever shifting; yesterday it was in the East, to-day in the West, to-morrow further West again." On the following day the Viceroy went from Delhi to Alwar, where H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar entertained him sumptuously and in grand style. There were public and Zenana Durbars, sumptuous dinners, brilliant illuminations, and pleasant shooting parties. From Alwar His Excellency went to Ajmir and opened the Rajkumar College with imposing ceremony.

THE difficulties in the way of a satisfactory solution of the Bulgarian question are thickening everyday. Greece has sent a conciliatory note to the Great Powers; but she demands an extension of her frontier adjoining Epirus as adjudged by the Treaty of Berlin. On the other hand want of union among the Powers and disagreement on certain points, is delaying the meeting of the Conference, which was to have taken place on the 3rd instant. King Milan, accompanied by his staff, is about to start for Pirot, on the Servo-Bulgarian frontier, whither the head-quarters of the Servain Army have been transferred. A general feeling prevails that war with Rulgaria is certain unless the *status quo* is restored. The exertions of Prince Alexander, however, in the work of consolidating the union of Bulgaria with Roumelia continue unabated.

The Sultan has issued an imperial Irade sanctioning the Conference of the Great Powers. The first sitting was to have been held on the 5th instant. The cause of the division among the Powers is that Austria, Germany, and Russia are in favour of the simple re-establishment of the *status quo*, whilst England, France, and Italy are opposed to it. The Czar has struck off the name of Prince Alexander from the list of officers of the Russian Army. The first sitting of the Conference was held on the fifth instant. The business was of a formal nature, and the sitting was adjourned. Said Pacha, in a speech delivered at the opening of the Conference, expressed a hope that the Powers would be able to arrive at a settlement of the Bulgarian question, satisfactory to all parties concerned. In consequence of the coutinued threatening attitude of Greece, Turkish troops are being hastily despatched to the Greek frontier.

THE London press advocates the deposition of King Theebaw. The *Times* says that the state of affairs in Upper Burma has long justified intervention, which the interests of England and India now demand. China is now awakening, and England ought to command the approaches to the country, so as to secure her immense trade. It is considered that the occupation of the country will be easy. The *Standard* takes a similar view, using stronger language. It appears that Lord Salisbury lately addressed a firm but courteous despatch to the Government of France, declaring that British interests must remain paramount in Upper Burma, and that the British Governnent would be unable to tolerate an exclusive treaty with any French Commercial Company. The French Government, though after a long delay, replied, denying that it intended making any application for a commercial concession, or for the signature of the draft treaty, repudiating the action of the French Consul, and admitting the paramount interest of England.

The following special telegram from London is published by the *Times of India*:—"Woon Douk the Burmsse Ambassador there, has informed Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Paris, that Theebaw is willing to accept generally the terms offered by the British Government. Mr. John Bright, in a speech at Birmingham, has denounced the warlike operations of the Government of India. The *Times* advocates the adoption of a strong policy in dealing with Theebaw."

The news, seceived from Burma is both scanty and unimportant. There was some excitement in Rangoon as the first steamer with troops arrived. The steamers did not go up to the Town, but anchored below Hastings Shoal till all the troops arrived. The troops will, if an advance is made, embark on the flats and steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, more than half of whose vessels have been chartered. The local traffic will not be interfered with as the Company have sufficient steamers for the purpose, and the trans-frontier traffic will be resumed by the regular steamers as the occasion allows. Every arrangement is being made for the comfort of the troops and for the speedy transport of them and war material. Reports from Mandalay are still warlike; no signs of yielding are shown. It is believed that Theebaw will hold out to the end. All is quiet throughout British Burmah. No serious trouble is anticipated anywhere. Preparations for the expedition are in the mean while being pushed on apace, both at Calcutta and Madras. The last few days have been "big" with grand preparations; the Calcutta jetties had not seen more animating scenes for sometime past. The embarking of troops and stores took up the earlier portion of the week and all

will be ready at the frontier by the 10th, when Theebaw's answer to the ultimatum is expected.

THE special correspondent of the *IndianDaily News* telegraphs: "The King appears to be vacillating. Constant consultations are held at the palace,at which M. Haas is said to be always present. The general opinion is that a partial acceptance of the terms of the ultimatum will be tendered. But all reports are very doubtful."

THE Government of Bombay have published a Resolution regarding the National Anthem incident at Poona, in which they express their disapproval of the voluntary erasure of the Anthem after its voluntary insertion. The Government, however, are pleased to place on record the expression of deep regret made by the Committee.

THE Monetary Conference has terminated its labours. A Convention will be signed by France, Switzerland, Greece, and Italy and will be left open for the adhesion of Belgium.

THE *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that 6,000 rebels are advancing on Wadi Halfa.

THE Bombay entertainment of the Indian contingent, on the 31st ultimo, passed off with great *eclat*. The troops, in marching through the streets, were warmly cheered by the spectators, who assembled on the foot-paths and in the balconies of buildings on the line of route in great numbers. Thousands of poeple, assembled in and about the Oval, to witness the sports and fireworks, and the whole affair was a complete success.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publication:

1. Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign countries, and of the several Pre., sidencies and Provinces in the year ending 31st March 1885. vol II.
2. Report on the Administration of the Registration De partment in Assam, for the year 1884-85.
3. Report on the Police Administration in the Punjab, for the year 1884.
4. Annual Vaccination Report of the Province of Assam for the year 1884-85.
5. Progress Report of Forest Administration in Ajmere, Merwara, for 1884-85.
6. Trade and Navigation Account of British India, for six months, from April to September 1885.
7. Punjab License Tax Report for the year 1884-85.
8. Journal of the East India Association vol. XVII.
9. The Indian Trade Advertiser No. 5 vol. I.
10. Report of the Protector of Imigrants for the year 1884.
11. Vividha Tatwa Part I, Vol I.

DR DE. JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative testelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the varions forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210. High Holborn London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, *4th November*, 1885.

Notification—31st Octr—It is notified for general information that His Honor the Lieut-Govr will leave Darjeeling for Calcutta on Thursday, the 5th Novr. The offices of the Bengal Secretariat will close at Darjeeling on that date, and will reopen in Calcutta on Monday, the 9th Novr.

General—13th Octr—Baboo Bepin Behari Pramanick—Sub Dy Colr, Behar, Patna, is allowed leave for three months from date he may be relieved by Syed Kutuboodin.

26th Octr—Mr P St G Filgate is apptd to be a Lieut in the Northern Bengal Voltr Rifle Corps, vice Lieut E Brown, resigned.

28th Octr—Mr H A D Phillips, C S, has been granted by the Right Hon the Secy of the State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Moulvie Ikram Rusool, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Hooghly, is allowed leave for seven days.

Babu Moumotho Coomar Bose, Tempy Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Gya, is vested with the powers of a Colr in that dist.

Mr R Carstairs, Offg Magte and Dy Colr, Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Colr in that dist.

Moulvie Imdad Ali, Sub-Dy Colr, Maldah, is transfd to the dist of Purneah, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

30th Octr—Babu Govind Prosad Sookool, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Julpigoree, is allowed extraordinary leave for one year in extension.

Lieut Col W L Samuells, Offg Dy Comr, Loharddugga, is allowed leave for eighteen days in extension.

Mr L Hare, Jt-Magte and Dy Colr, Burdwan, acted in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Dy Colrs from the 5th to the 10th Aug.

The following gentlemen are apptd to act as Dy Magtes the Colrs, and are posted to the sudder stations of the dists mentioned opposite to their names:—

Babu Chunder Sekhur Ker, Chittagong.

Babu Poorna Chunder Bysack, Sub Dy Colr, Ranaghat, Nuddea, Rungpore.

Moulvie Mahomed Abdur Rauf, Sub Dy Colr, Burdwan, Midnapore.

Babu Surendra Nath Ghose, Burdwan.

Babu Bejoy Kisson Bose, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Julpigoree, is transfd to Moorshedabad, and is apptd to have charge of the Jungypore Sub-divn of that dist.

Babu Sree Nath Gupta, Dy Magte and Dp Colr, Jungypore, Moorshedabad, is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Moulvie Abdool Khalique, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Rungpore, is transfd to Pubna, and is posted to Serajgunge in that dist.

Kumar Girindra Narian Deb, Asst Magte and Colr, Moorshedabad, is transfd to Rajshahye, and is posted to the sudder station of that dist.

Mr C A Samuells, offg Junr Secy to the Broad of Revenue, is allowed leave for 20 days, from 4th inst, Mr P Nolan to act as Jun Secy to the Broad of Revenue, during the absence of Mr Samuells.

Police—29th Octr—Mr W C Fasson, Asst Supdt of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, on leave, is transfd to Cuttack, and is apptd to have charge of the Gurjhat Mahals Police.

Ecclesiastical,—2nd Novr—The Rev C H Reynolds is apptd to act as Chaplain of St James' Church, Calcutta, from 19th Octr, during the absence, on leave, of the Rev F R Michael.

Registration—24th Octr—Mr J F Harrison, Second Insptr of Registration Offices, reported his departure from India on furlough on 1st Octr.

29th Octr—Kumar Ramendra Krishna, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Hooghly is apptd to be also Sudder Sub Registrar of that dist from 31st March, 1885, vice Mr W H Thomson, transfd.

31st Octr—Mr J F Harrison, Second Insptr of Registration Offices on furlough, is apptd to be First Insptr of Registration Offices, vice Mr F F Handley.

Babu Hurri Chaitanya Ghose, Offg Second Insptr of Registration Offices is apptd to act as First Insptr of Registration Offices, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J F Harrison, or until further orders.

Mr H B Beames, Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Bhugulpore apptd to act until further orders as Second Insptr of Registration offices, during the absence of Babu Hurri Chaitanya Ghose.

Opium—31st Octr—Mr L L Parrott, Asst Sub Dy Opium Agent, Agra, is apptd sub pro tem, to be an Asst Sub Dy Opium Agent of the second grade, from 21st April to 27th July, vice Mr A C Bryson, on leave without pay.

Mr W J Currie, Asst Sub Dy Opium Agent, Kheri, Benares Agency, is apptd sub pro tem, to be an Asst Sub Dy Opium Agent of the fourth grade, from 21st April to 23rd July, vice Mr L L Parrott.

Mr C Meares, Tempy Asst Sub Dy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is apptd sub pro tem, to be an Asst Sub Dy Opium Agent of the fourth grade, from 21st April to 23rd June, vice Mr W J Currie.

Mr O O'Donnell, Probnry Asst Sub Dy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is apptd sub pro tem, to be an Asst Sub Dy Opium Agent of the fourth grade from 24th June to 27th July, vice Mr W J Currie.

2nd Nov—Mr J O D Murray, Asst Sub Dy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is allowed privilege leave for one month, from 5th Nov, or subsequent date.

Medical—30th Octr—The services of Surg-Maj K P Gupta, Dy Sany Comr, Metropolitan Circle, and Surg D Basu, Civil Surg of Furreedpore, are place temply at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

2nd Nov—Surg S Little is apptd to act as Resident Surg Eden Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg J Clarke.

Judicial Department—28th Octr—Mr A Monies, Exe Engr, Daudnugger, in the dist of Gya, is vested with the powers of of a Magte of the third class.

Babu Soshi Bhuson Bose, Munsif of Berhampore, Moorshedabad, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits congnizable by such a Court up to the amount of Rs 50 within the local limits of that Munsifi.

30th Octr—Babu Abinash Chunder Mitter, Second Sub Judge of Hooghly, is allowed leave for eight days, in extension.

2nd Nov—Moulvie Abdul Aziz, Addnl Munsif or Arrah, Shahabad, is apptd to act until further orders as Second Sub Judge of Tirhoot.

The following officers are vested with the powers of a Magte of the third class:—

Babu Chunder Sekhur Ker, Offg Dy Mogte and Dy Colr, Chittagong.

Babu Purna Chunder Bysack, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Colr Rungpore.

Moulvie Mahomed Abdur Rauf, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Midnapore.

Babu Surendra Nath Ghose, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Colr, Burdwan.

Public Works Department—Bengal—Establishment—30th Octr—Leave—Mr J F Williamson, Exe Engr, second grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month, in extension.

2nd Novr—The following Asst Engrs, second grade, passed the exams prescribed in Public Works Dept Code, chapter 2, section 1, paragraph 17, on 5th and 6th Octr, respectively:—Mr T H Clowes and Mr J A Devenish.

Mr W Chadwick, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Tirhoot State Rlwy, passed the depit standard examn in Hindustani on the 6th Octr.

Babu Mal, Exe Engr, fourth grade, tempy rank Benares Cuttack-Pooree Rlwy Surveys, is granted two month's privilege leave, from date he may avail himself of it.

Mr A Greenless, Asst Engr, first grade, Northern Benga State Rlwy, passed the lower standard examn in Hindustani on 3rd Augt.

Advertisements.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Reduced Price! Reduced Price!! Reduced Price!!!

40 Sorts of American Vegetable seeds previously advertised at Rs. 6/ is now to be had at Rs. 4/ a packet. This contains cabbages of sorts with portraits on each paper of seed and brief instruction for sowing and put up in tin in America.

20 Sorts of English Vegetable seeds at Rs. 2/8 a packet.

20 Sorts of double American choice flower-seeds at Rs. 2 per packet.

15 Sorts of English flower seeds at Rs. 1/8 per packet.

Country Vegetable seeds 15 sorts at Re. 1 per packet.

12 Sorts of English shrub seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

8 Sorts of English Creeper seeds at Re. 1 per packet.

Mahogni seed at /8 per tola.

Camellia seed at /12 per tola.

Benares, Langra Mangoes, Naspatti Rewla lime, Guavas Plums and Mangoes for Durbhangah Trading Company especially those that ripen in Bhadra and Asheen, Mozufferpore Lichees and Hazeepur Langra Mangoes, also Camellia Joponica plants large and robust ones at present available for sale. Price list for these plants can be had here on application with half anna Stamp.

All applications should be addressed and the remittances made to

HURIDAS CHATTERJEE,
Manager Pikeparah Nursery company
Cossipore, Calcutta.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

The sufferers from the floods and earth-quake will only obtain Cabbages, Carrots, Turnips, Radish, pees Cauliflower Etc. Etc. free of charge even the postage will be paid by me as in the previous occasion. Each application will bear the approval of known men either Government Officials of any rank, school masters, head Pundits, Zemindar or Talukdur Etc. Etc. of the place.

The free distribution ceases from the 15th of Aughran next.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE.

Pikeparah Nursery,
Cossipur, Calcutta, Novr. 1885.

THE SANSKRIT BOOKS FOR SALE.

মুল, শ্রুতি, সূত্র, ভাষ, টীকা ও দীপিকা (যাঁহার যাহা আছে) এবং বাঙ্গালা অনুবাদ সহিত নিম্নলিখিত গ্রন্থ গুলি বিক্রয়ার্থে প্রস্তুত আছে। ১৬ খানি উপনিষৎ—মূল্য ১৫।৵০ আনা। পঞ্চদশী—মূল্য ৬।০ টাকা, মাশুল ৵০ আনা। মহর্ষি কপিল-প্রণীত "সাংখ্যদর্শন" প্রবচন-ভাষ্য সহিত—মূল্য ৪৲ টাকা, মাশুল তিন আনা। পাতঞ্জলদর্শন—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। শাণ্ডিল্যসূত্র বা ভক্তিমীমাংসা—মূল্য ১৲ টাকা, মাশুল /০ আনা। সাংখ্যসার—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। দুইটী টীকা সহিত বেদান্তসার এবং সিদ্ধান্তবিন্দুসার, নিরঞ্জনাষ্টক ও হস্তামলক একত্রে এই চারি খানির—মূল্য ১।৵০ আনা, মাশুল /০ আনা। শঙ্করাচার্য্যের আত্মবোধ ও অপরোক্ষানুভূতি একত্রে এই দুই খানির মূল্য ১৲ টাকা, মাশুল /০ আনা। প্রবোধচন্দ্রোদয় নাটক ও শঙ্করাচার্য্যের তত্ত্বোপদেশ একত্রে এই দুই খানির মূল্য ২।০ আনা, মাশুল ৵০ আনা। শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র পাল, বোড়াসাঁকো ১৪১ নং বারাণসী ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

কবি ঈশ্বরচন্দ্র গুপ্ত প্রণীত
কবিতাসংগ্রহ।

শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু বঙ্কিম চন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় সম্পাদিত এবং তাঁহার দ্বারা লিখিত ঈশ্বর গুপ্তের সবিস্তার জীবনী সম্বলিত ৪০০ পৃষ্ঠা মূল্য ২৲ টাকা, মাসুল /১০ আনা। প্রধান প্রধান পুস্তকালয়ে এবং ১০১ নং মসজিদবাটী ষ্ট্রীটে শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায়ের নিকট প্রাপ্য।

Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

A Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to collect funds for the relief of sufferers from the effects of the late floods, was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, the 3rd instant, when the following subscriptions were announced. Further subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and will be received by the Bank of Bengal or its Branches and by District Officers.

		Rs.
Sir Rivers Thompson	...	1,000
H. H. Maharaja of Durbhanga	...	2,500
H. H. the Maharani of Durbhanga	...	500
Nawab Abdul Gunny Meah and „ Ahsanoollah Bahadur	...	8,000
Babu Joykissen Mookerjee	...	1,000
Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore K. C. S. I.	...	2,500
Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.	...	1,000
„ Pran Kissen Law & Co.	...	1,000
„ Begg, Dunlop & Co.	...	500
Maharaja Norendro Krishna Bahadur	...	500
Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co.	...	250
„ Schoene, Kilburn & Co.	...	250
H. A. Cockerell Esq.	...	200
Babu Bejoy Kissen Mukerjee	...	100
S. E. J. Clarke Esq.	...	50
Babu Mohohur Mukerjee	...	50
„ Hurryhur Mukerjee	...	50
„ Nobokissen Mukerjee	...	10
Total.....		19,460

S. E. J. CLARKE,
Secretary,
Inundations Distress Relief Fund.

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11, 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

NOTICE.

Private-Offers will be received for the purchase (as a whole or in parts) of the following Machinery at the late works of the Indian Portland Cement Company, Sealdah.

One 30P Lancashire boiler 22.0″ × 6.0″ by Leunox Lange & Co. flues fitted with galloway tubes.

One Donkey feed pump for two boilers, by Normandy & Co.

One pair of High Pressure Coupled Horizontal Engines, Cylinders 15in. dia 30in. stroke by Leunox Lange & Co.

Two double 4ft. 6in. dia Flour Mills by Turner of Ipswich fitted with French Burr Stones Wrot Iron Hoppers, Elevators and Cranes.

Two 12in. Jaw stone-breakers by Pollock and Pollock.

Seven 4.6″ dia French Burr Stones.

One Cast Iron framed Grindstone 36in. dia 8in. wide.

APPLY to—

MARILLIER AND EDWARDS,
1. Hastings Street, Calcutta, Agents for the Trustees for the debenture holders.

IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS.

"How to Get Situations."—BY ALEX. GRAYTHORNE, ESQ.,—Containing the most Essential Rules, and Practical Hints and Suggestions, of the greatest importance, to every person who is looking out for a Situation—Price Annas Four per copy.

"Fannie Hill"—or, The Adventures of a Young Lady—BY CAPTAIN * * * * * R. A., Price Annas Eight per copy,

ALL LETTERS AND REMITTANCES SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
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COOKE AND KELVEY,

JEWELLERS
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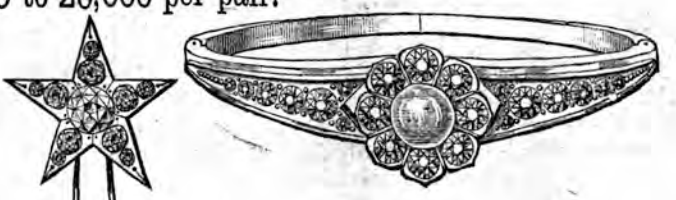
Are now placing in stock new goods suitable for Native Gentlemen and their families,

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

Gold and Jewelled Bangles in pairs, in a variety of designs from 100 to 20,000 per pair.

Special attention is drawn to our new design of Bangles. The Spot and Turban Pattern which are Manufactured in very fine gold, can be had in pairs fitted in cases at reasonable prices.



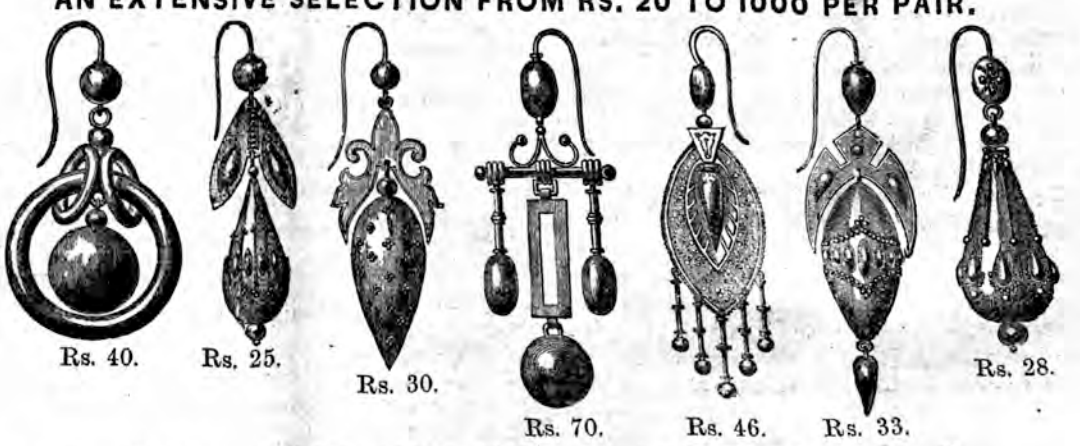
The new Twisted and Wire moved Snake Bangles, in pairs fitted in handsome Morocco cases Rs. 350.

The new Broad Band Lattice Bangles in Morocco cases Rs. 400 per pair.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR IN A VARIETY OF DESIGNS.

EAR-DROPS AND EARRINGS.

AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION FROM RS. 20 TO 1000 PER PAIR.



Rs. 40. Rs. 25. Rs. 30. Rs. 70. Rs. 46. Rs. 33. Rs. 28.

Presentation Watches.

Rs. 150 to 500.

Gold Albert & Guard Chains.

Rs. 50 to 350.

IN GREAT VARIETY AND PRICES.

Complete Suites of Jewelled Links Studs Etc in Cases from Rs. 200 to 500.

Gold Watches.

Rs. 85.

WATCH MAKERS

COOKE & KELVEY

BY APPOINTMENT,

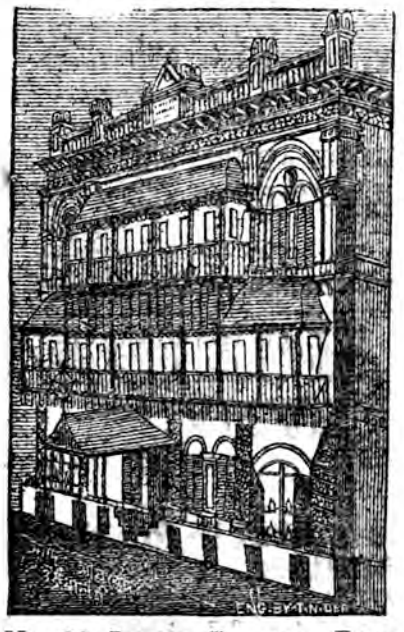
To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj

OF BURDWAN.

B. L. SEN & CO.,

KOBIRAJ, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.

Adi Ayur Veda Medical Hall,



No. 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

CALCUTTA

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifriee.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 4 *Annas*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens week and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1 *Postage &c.,* 6 *Annas.*

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Superior & Genuine Makaradhaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weekness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains Per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.

Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are prefectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

A detailed Price List and book of direction of other important medicines may be had gratis on application.

BENOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,

Proprietor.

ইংলণ্ডে বঙ্গমহিলা !!!

বঙ্গমহিলা প্রণীত।

শ্রীসত্যপ্রসাদ সর্ব্বাধিকারী দ্বারা প্রকাশিত।

এরূপ উপাদেয় পুস্তক বঙ্গভাষায় আর কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। মূল্য প্রতি খণ্ড ১।০ হিন্দুপেট্রিয়ট্ প্রভৃতি প্রধান প্রধান সংবাদ পত্র ইহার বিশেষ প্রশংসা করিয়াছেন। কলিকাতা ও মফসলের প্রধান প্রধান পুস্তক বিক্রেতার দোকানে এবং কলিকাতা ১নং কলেজ ষ্ট্রীটে প্রকাশকের নিকট পাওয়া যায়। অগ্রিম মূল্য প্রেরণ না করিলে বিদেশে পুস্তক পাঠান যায় না।

NOTICE.

Just issued for the Doorga pooja Holidays, a new Book entitled "Revelations of an Indian Detective" Startling! Entertaining! and Instructive a book for all classes. Price 1-4 or V. P. P. 1-8 220 p.p.

Apply to THOMAS S. SMITH.
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HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:

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PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36 inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 „
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24 „
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0 each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under:—

Rs.	15-0	15-0	15-0	19-0	19-0	19-0	23-0	23-0	26-0	26-0	26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co. have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.

LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.

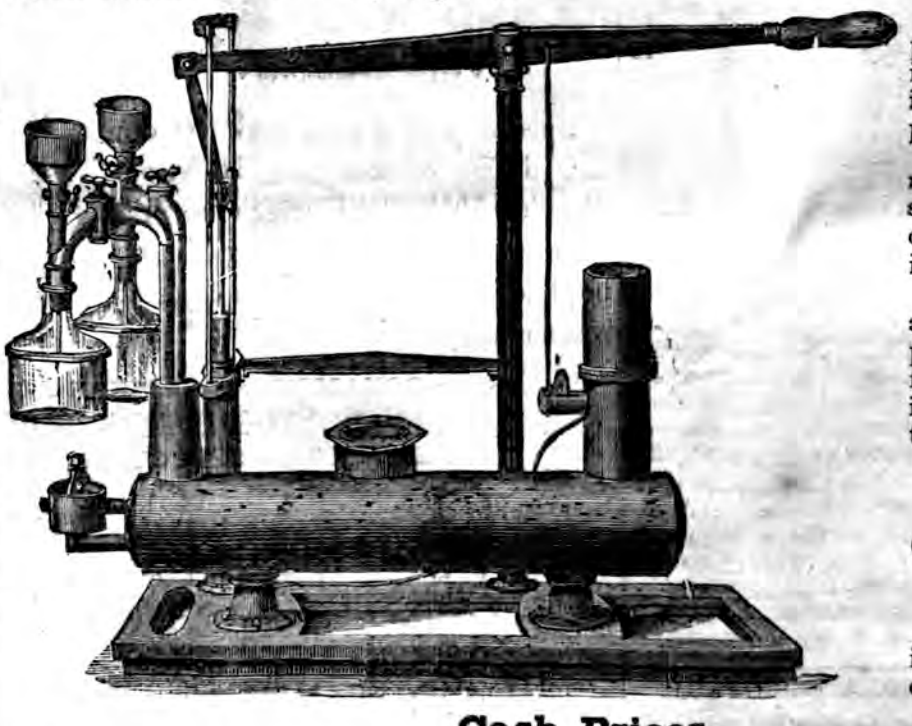
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.	
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s. 6d.,

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10. ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianofortes	from Rs.	280	each.
Harmoniums	from Rs.	100	each.
American Organs	from Rs.	120	each.
Musical Boxes	from Rs.	3	each.
Violins	from Rs.	50	each.
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Orchestrinas (Hand-power, playing Bengali and Hindoostani tunes.)	from Rs.	350	each.
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Hand Organs	from Rs.	05	each.
Mechanical Organs	from Rs.	400	each.
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Pianetta-Clarinettas	from Rs.	120	each.
Concertinas	from Rs.	25	each.
Accordeons	from Rs.	25	each.
Bagpipes	from Rs,	150	each.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Every article connected with Musical Instruments.

NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS BY EVERY MAIL.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

HAROLD & CO.,

3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

GUARANTEED REAL BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles	Rs.	25	0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10	0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6	0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver	„	6	0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal	„	10	0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of	„	10	0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

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Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

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By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

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Table Glassware.

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30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
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20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
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